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If the President's idea of surplus is correct those are the most prosperous people who live on what they owe. If Venezuela rejects the good offices of

accepted them and insists on fighting the latter power single-handed and alone, why not let her do it? Congress practically discredits the bonds

of the United States so long as it refuses the privilege of issuing notes to the par value of the bonds they have deposited for security Representative Henry did a good stroke of work for this city by having the House

committee on public buildings and grounds report, instead of his own, the Senate bill appropriating \$1,250,000 for a new government building here. This gives the bill good place and secures for it early and probably favorable consideration. One of the silver Democrats, speaking for

his party, gives notice to the Populists that if they are going to have a part with the Bryan Democrats, they must cease calling themselves Populists and acting as a separate organization. They must give up their flat-money heresy and the special issues which have made them a distinctive party.

An effort is being made in Missouri have the Legislature create a state board of charities. One of the reasons given for the creation of such a board is that there may be an organization with power to compel tramps and other vagrants to earn living by working on the highways. When that scheme is attempted the tramp will

The Lodge immigration bill is not so much needed to keep out undesirable persons, since that end is secured by the presthousands of unskilled laborers glut a labor market in which in excess of the demand. labor of the country from the competition of excessive supply which would pauperize

The next Legislature should try and fin a way to abate "quart shops" and whiskyselling drug stores. Both are bad, but the saloon where unlicensed are hundreds of such establishments that could not live without their

The present law prohibits aliens from the House on Thursday changed the existing law that foreigners ten years. The advocates of the amendmoney in mortgages in New Mexico and the that the Populists and others in the House who have been denouncing alien landlordism supported the amendment, which was

The Washington Post says: "No tariff however constituted. ossibly take the tariff out of politics." is true in a literal sense. No commission could have any legal authority next one may not repeal. But it is possible basis of action that will virtually remove the subject from politics, at least for a long term of years. No commission can be clothed with legislative power. The most that Congress would not dare to reject it and that the people would insist on being a permanent basis of settleadhering to that line economiquestions could eventually be almost wholly removed from the field of political agitation, as they ought to be.

Controller Eckels's recommendations for nendments to the national bank should receive careful consideration. The one for organization of banks with a capiplation of not less than 2,000 is evidently intended to popupermitted, under such reguestablish branch banks in towns and vilright to receive deposits, make It is true the policy of the government

arent bank. The branch would in all respects be considered as a part of the parwould receive in the reports of the central to carry the benefits of a well-guarded banking system into many localities that do not enjoy them now, and to create a great many small money centers near the

PROSPECTIVE TARIFF LEGISLATION.

At the last session of Congress the Re-

publicans in the House showed a sincere desire to legislate for the relief of the government, and demonstrated their ability to do so intelf zently. Acting on the earnest request of the President, they voted to forego the customary Christmas recess, an unprecedented act, and to devote the holidays to deliberating upon measures of financial relief. A tariff bill for increasing the revenue, and a bond bill to protect the gold reserve of the treasury, were introduced in the House from the committee on ways and means Dec. 25, and the revenue bill was passed on the 26th and the bond bill on the 28th. This was the quickest work ever done in Congress, and it was well adapted for the emergency it was intended to meet. Neither bill got through the Senate. The revenue measure, since known as the Dingley bill, was weighted down with a free-silver amendment, and the bond bill was referred to the committee on finance, which body reported it back to the Senate with all the House provisions stricken out and a free-silver substitute inserted. The remainder of the session was wasted in fruitless discussion of the meas-

This page of recent history is recalled to show that the Republicans in the House had a proper realization of the situation the United States after Great Britain has and were fully equal to it. They recognized their duty to the country and performed it promptly and intelligently. Now they are about to give further evidence of their desire to do what is right and of their ability to deal with a difficult situation. It having been demonstrated that the Dingley bill, which was only an emergency measure at best, cannot pass the Senate, the Republican ways and means committee in the House has decided to begin the preparation of a new tariff bill at once and complete it in time to introduce it very early in the special session of the next Congress, which it is now virtually decided will be called. This is a highly commendable decision. If it were possible for any measure, even of temporary relief, to pass during the present session, that would have been the first duty of Congress, but, as that is not possible, the next best thing is Republicans can agree and get it in shape to be passed as soon as possible after Mr. McKinley's inauguration. If this is done the special session of Congress need not last more than thirty days, and the new sire of the Republicans to redeem their pledges to the country and legislate for the

The preparation of the new bill will be in competent hands. The Republican members of the present ways and means committee are Messrs. Dingley of Maine, chairman Payne of New York, Dalzell of Pennsyl-Ohio, Russell of Connecticut, Dolliver of Iowa, Steele of Indiana, Johnson of North Dakota, Evans of Kentucky and Tawney man of the committee, unless he shall go into McKinley's Cabinet. He is a master of the tariff question, and other members of the committee will be able helpers. The new tariff will, of course, be one for protection and revenue. Members of the committee say it will be "a moderate tariff bill-one whose average rates will be some what lower than those of the McKinley bill of 1890, but a considerable average advance over the Wilson-Gorman duties." In short, t will be such a bill as is demanded by the financial necessities of the government and the business interests of the country. That the early passage of such a bill will contribute materially to the restoration of

general prosperity there can be no doubt. A FOOLISH SUGGESTION.

The administration believes there is less eason for recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cubans now than there was a year ago, and that, as matters now stand, the worst thing that could happen the island would be the success of General Maceo. The agents of the government have impressed on the President the view that the revolution has taken the form of a race war, which would become a struggle between the white and black survivors in the event of the success of the present move ment, a struggle which could have only one ending-the extinguishment of one side

If this states correctly the view of the administration the Journal must take leave to say that it is an unworthy and un-American view. In the first place it is no authorized by anything that is publicly known concerning the social condition The whites constitute 65 per cent. of th population of the island, the remaining per cent. including negroes and half-breeds Slavery was abolished ten years ago, and there has been no race trouble since. The though the Spanish authorities have tried to create that among other false impressuffering and desperate people against in tolerable tyranny. The insurgent army is composed of whites and blacks, and there is abundant evidence that a large proportion of the inhabitants of the island of both races sympathize with the rebellion. These facts do not afford any ground for appretheir independence should be decided on existing facts and without reference to future possibilities. The possibility of a race war in Cuba is too remote for serious contheir independence, as all Americans wish they might, the island would be much more apt to be Americanized than Haitienized. In fact, there is no doubt the end of Spanish rule in Cuba would be followed by an nflux of immigration and capital from the United States that would speedily determine the character of the population. The suggestion of a race war or that Cuba may become a second Haiti is childish.

TWO IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS.

In the December issue of the Indiana Bulletin of Charfties and Correction the board presents a number of recommendations for consideration of the Legislature This board has exerted so salutary influence upon the administration of the charitable and penal institutions of the State that its recommendations should have weight with the Legislature. It would be mpossible for the State to undertake all of the reforms which the board suggests in the bulletin in any one year. In fact, the board says in its preface to its suggestions that t does not expect that all of its recommendations can be acted upon by the incoming Legislature. Methods and propositions must be discussed and understood.

One of the more important suggestions which is made by the state board is re garding the case of dependent children, of which there are in the poorhouses and asylums three thousand under sixteen years of age, while nearly thirty-five thousand were relieved the past year by township trustees. Many of these children are being educated into pauperism by steady and regular relief. The board believes that most of these children should be placed in the hands of industrious foster parents who would give them the advantages of home training. The plan of the board is tution would not only save counties much money, but would rescue from vagrancy and pauperism thousand of children and make them useful members of society.

Another suggestion, that relating to the state care of adult feeble-minded, is a matter of much more importance. There are 1,400 feeble-minded women in the State be tween the ages of sixteen and forty-five. They insure to community an increasing number of defectives who must always be a public charge and a source of immorality The State has already undertaken to care for feeble-minded children. This is humane; but wise philanthropy will seek to deal with the source of the evil. What the board suggests is that these unfortunate women be collected upon an tract of land, with cheap but comfortable buildings, and there be kept at work. The cost of the support of such an institution State. Aside from moral considerations, save counties much money and care. In the course of a few years one family has cost one county \$10,000, and that family is to-day a productive power for evil and a constant tax upon the people. If the State could collect these unfortunates into a colony and make their seclusion well near

THE LION IN THE PATH.

Washington accounts of the conference f Republican members of the ways and means committee concerning future tariff legislation state that a large part of the possibility of Senate in the next Congress. only disturbing feature in the situation. The people have expressed their will at the polls and have elected a Republican President and House of Representatives. The party is at once pledged and instructed to enact a carefully considered fair degree of definiteness the lines which it should be founded. The country demands it, the lower house of the next President-elect will promptly sign it if it in the way, viz., the United States Senate publican silver senators could have been question they would have had a clear ma jority in the Senate, but the refusal of the silver senators to attend the caucus makes the situation doubtful. As it stands now the Republicans can only count with entire certainty on forty-two senators in the next Congress, viz., two each from the States of Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wyoming; and one each from the States of California, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin. There are three or four doubtful States with senators elect where the Republicans may, by shrewd or lucky combinations, get enough tariff senators to enable them to tie the Senate and give the Vice President the casting vote, but that is a doubtful prospect. Perhaps political developments durthe path of progress and a menace to na-

A PRESSING QUESTION.

The speeches made in the Senate about that has been said of the situation in Cuba

should be with the people who are strug- | for giving effect to the lien in behalf of gling for freedom. The question of recog- the government. As these corporations ent bank, and in each case where such | nizing them as belligerents or recognizing | have heavy obligations which constitute a prior lien to that of the United States, the logical result of foreclosure would be the assumption of the enormous corporate debts and the possession of the property. This the government cannot afford to do

For years Congress has made efforts to provide for just the contingency which i at hand, but no plan has been adopted. For years efforts were made to adopt a plan by which the subsidy bonds could be extinguished when they should mature. Plans for refunding the maturing bonds have been considered time and again, but no measure has been agreed upon. During the last session a bill was agreed upon in committee, reported to both houses and finally postponed to this session. There is some objection to the measure, and there will be objection in certain quarters to any measure which human experience could

The net debt of the two companies on account of these bonds, principal and interest, less sinking fund, is \$54,000,000 for the Union Pacific and \$57,000,000 for the Central Pacific. The pending bill provides for refunding, in long-time bonds, with interest at 2 per cent., and for such gradual payments on the principal as will extinguish the debt at the maturity of the bonds The interests of the government are said to be as closely guarded as can be done by legislative enactment, and the burden adjusted to the carefully calculated resources of the companies. The companies have assented to the plan of settlement, and there is no reason to doubt that they will endeavor to carry out in good faith the part which the bill requires of them. The government will be the loser, but it seems that it would be wiser to secure such an understanding than to gain possession of the property by paying off the first liens and then undertaking to make a sale One thing is certain, the government does not want the Pacific railroads. The 2 cent, bonds could be made the basis of

Why does not the Senate take up this subject, so important to the country? It can dispose of this subject; it cannot help the Cubans.

It is gratifying to learn that leading Rewhat they call "a moderate tariff bill. This evidently means that they are not favor of any extreme legislation on the subject and that the bill on which they will agree will be primarily a revenue measure with such incidental protection as American interests may require. There will be no attempt to re-enact the McKindeparting from it where experience or new conditions call for such departure. The Republican party is pledged to protection, but not to any particular schedule. The St. Louis platform says:

We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the nec essary expenses of the government, but will protect Am rican labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedule. The question of rates is a practical question to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and in-

Conditions have changed since the enact ment of the McKinley law and new con from the St. Louis platform: "The country demands a right settlement, and then

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. This Sounds Plausible.

"I wonder what got Bluebeard started to cutting off his wives' heads?' "Very likely the idea occurred to him while he was at the theater behind a big

One Logical Woman. the impatient ticket

"What if I am?" retorted the lady. "It is only one wait apiece for all of them. isn't it?" What a Snap.

Simmons-Aren't these Roman numerals awkward? Just think of MDCCCXCVI for

Timmins-It is ridiculous-but say, what a market reports on a Roman paper at space

Shrewd

"Why," asked the intimate friend, "why did you ever adopt such a nom de plume "Advertising, me boy," said the author.

than you could count about the proper pronunciation of that first name." INDIANA NEWSPAPER OPINION.

"I have got more notices in the papers

The first duty of the McKinley adminis tration will be to get rid of the treasury deficit, or the law that causes the deficit.

-Seymour Republican. The Republican senatorial bolters are apparently out of the party. They were in vited to the Republican caucus, but either declined to go or quietly staid away. If they are to hold to their crazy silver schemes it is better they are cut than in the

party.-Elkhart Review. The Popocrats announce that during the next four years they will conduct a campaign of education. Who are they going to educate and how are they going to do it We haven't seen a man yet who voted for McKinley that was sorry of it. There is nobody for them to educate. The intelligence of the country is against them.

-Sullivan Union. The President says he still thinks the country needs no further tariff legislation, are falling behind in our revenues at the rate of about \$8,000,000 per month. Like the negro who was knocked down by a streak of lightning and regaining his feet swore he "would stand dar," Cleveland, having once said that the Wilson bill would in time furnish sufficient revenue, is going to

Some of the bolting free-coinage senators of the silver States are declaring, in interviews, that they are prepared to repeat their last winter's performance by making the passage of a free-coinage law a con dition of passing a revenue law. That is, that their personal greed is stronger than their patriotism. They are willing to starve the government until it consents to double the value of their mining property and products by legislation.-Rushville Repub-

stick to it.-Lawrenceburg Press.

We believe that the course of the net its support. This will mean the breaking of the power of the Democratic party, as at present controlled, in all the great States east of the Mississippi, and north of the free-silver States of the South. And such a course would mean absolute hopelessness for any further attempts to debase the currency by the adoption of the 16 to 1 idea. -Elwood Call-Leader.

It is said a big lobby in the interest of the school supply houses will swarm about the Legislature and endeavor to get the law requiring trustees to publish annual reports abolished. The law is a good one, protecting both trustees and people. For years our hold more offices in Circuit Court has been burdened and is yet than any other man.

with suits growing out of trustees' warrants from Fountain county. Had the present law been in operation these frauds and subsequent litigation could not have occurred. Let the law stand .- Rockville Republican. The commissioners of Marion county are justly receiving the strongest condemnation of the people of that county for their extravagance in spending the people's money A raid has just been made on the treasury of that county by that notorious "fee grabber," Greene Smith, who succeeded in securing an allowance of \$5,000 for services as attorney for the county in a certain rail-He did not give the case a week's time, and those knowing the ability of the great "bulldozer" think the allow-

services were worth.-Noblesville The conference of business men to b held at Indianapolis on the 12th of next month will have many important points to consider, some of which are of great gravity, but if the gentlemen composing the convention start with correct ideas as t the causes that led to present financial difficulties they will have but little trouble in recommending a remedy that will go to the very root of the evil, and to this end the Review hopes that the meeting will have the large and interested attendance of financiers and business men that the importance of its purpose seems to demand -Greensburg Review.

ance about one hundred times more than

Some of the Tribune's exchanges complain of an organized purpose to repeal the law enacted by the last Legislature requiring the publication of the receipts and exrenditures of township trustees. This movement has its origin in certain supply houses who have found this law an obstacle in the way of their schemes to overload townships with a lot of worthless stuff that is not needed and serves no other purpose than to enrich the plunderers. The movement to repeal this law will find no favor among the trustees of this county. Howard county is fortunate in having honest and con petent township trustees and officials of this kind have no objection to publishing their expenditures to be seen and reviewed by the taxpayers.-Kokomo Tribune.

When the law was adopted by the Legislature, two years ago, requiring township trustees to publish annual reports of their receipts and disbursments, this paper was opposed to it for the reason that it seemed like a useless expenditure of public money In view of the fact recently made public, however, that some trustees, in different parts of the State, have been paying at the rate of \$100 a barrel for rain water colored with brick dust; that a trustee in one of the northern counties of the State expended. during the last year, \$30,000 with one Chicago supply house, and another in another part of the State spent \$20,000 of the peowith the same house, and bott ignoring the law requiring the publication of their receipts and expenditures, we have been led to a change of heart in the matter, and now believe that the law is no only a good one, but that it is the duty of the people to demand its strict enforce ment.-Connersville Times.

OUR WARLIKE SENATORS. If the senators who bobbed up yesterday

with belligerent Cuban resolutions den't succeed in making history they will succeed in making talk-and be just as happy. -Chicago Record The Cuban question has entered upon phase of such extreme delicacy that it

must be apparent to everybody not bereft of all good sense that this is no time to permit of its exploitation by clumsy dema-gogues.-Philadelphia Record. Senators Cullom and Call took an early opportunity yesterday to declare them-

selves in support of the Cuban cause. speeches could do it, the two Senators would have Weyler driven out of Cuba by this time, but it is to be feared that will take more than oratory to do it -Pittsburg Dispatch. Congress must rot waste any time in

talking or in discussion. It should act at once by peremptorily ordering the President to stop this infamous and infernal Spanish war against the Americans in Cuba. It need not ask for any stronger warrant than our own Declaration of Independence.-Chicago Tribune.

If the United States propose to engage in war with Spain, either directly by an attempt to seize Cuba or by provoking Spain to open the fight, the disposition and resources of that power should be studied. Spain is not a poor and weak nation. War with Spain would be a very serious and expensive affair.-Chicago Chronicle.

Whatever opposition may now develop, therefore, to the recognition of Cuban independence by Congress will depend solely upon the consequences which would ensue to ourselves after such action, rather than to any feeling of friendliness toward Spain. or of hoseility toward the Cuban patriots, on our part.-Cincinnati Commercial Trib-

If the immediate purpose of this government is, in the language of the prize ring, to "pull off a fight with Spain," to denounce the Spanish as a "robber nation" is the proper course for senators. But if they really desire to help Cuba without hurting the United States they are not following a line of policy nicely adjusted to the purpose. They might as well attempt to put out a fire with petroleum.-Chicago Times-Herald.

Illiteracy and Child Labor. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

in Saturday's Jourilliteracy and child quite to the point, but were not extended enough. Were you as familiar with the would not be satisfied with anything but its entire abatement. In this town there are at least two hundred boys under the age of fourteen employed in the different glass houses, and quite a number of them who, by their looks, will not reach the age of eleven or twelve. They are not only employed during the day, but must take their places when the different sets of men go to their work. Frequently I meet a gang of these boys coming home from their work between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. Man's inhumanity to children has caused thousands to grow up illiterate, a demoralto do. With the importation of a few Anarchists to plant the seed, where do they find a better field to sow their seed of discontent and riot than in the brains of those who are unable to read or to even think intelligently, and who know nothing but work from morn to night as far back as memory goes? Who is responsible for the preparation of this soil for the seed of anarchy? There can be but one answer. We. the people who permit it, are guilty. have suffered already, and will suffer still more as the evil increases; therefore, would it not be well for the Legislature to amend the labor laws of the State as to the employment of children of a certain age and prohibit night work for girls and boys under sixteen years of age, with such other laws as are found to be beneficial in other States? Create the office of factory inspector, whose duty it shall be to see that all laws relating to labor are enforced. coupled with a compulsory education law. one that cannot be evaded, and when it is found that a boy or girl is the support of a mother that the latter receive compensaion from the township while such child is attending school. This, with free books, would to a great degree lessen the illiteracy in the State. There should also be a change in the method of raising the revenue for State paupers, so that the homes of the people would be taxed less and the exemption law raised to \$2,000. changes, it appears to me, would in a measure stem the flood of socialism and anarchy which is making more headway in the State than is generally acknowledged by those outside of labor circles. U. J. Muncie, Ind., Dec. 7.

Novel Points in Haitian Politics. New York Tribune. Haitian politics attract little public attention here, but they have their points of novelty and interest. The present presi-Simon Sam, on his election to succeed Hyppolite, gave his competitor, Manigat, the choice of going to France as embassador or going to jail without any official status or functions. Now Manigat again appears in the field of opposition. by a syndicate which once before supported his pretensions against Hyppolite, and if he ousts the redoubtable Sam may in turn give him the choice between the calaboose and a foreign mission. Forecast of political events there is, however, mere guesswork, the one certain thing being that the island is in a periodical agitation and disorder, and that the mantle of

on any of its recent rulers. The Pingree Trust.

Toussaint l'Ouverture has not descended

Louisville Commercial. Although not an advertised member of any trust. Mayor Pingree will arrange to hold more offices in Michigan this winter hold more

LEGION

ON THE SOTH ANNIVERSARY OF IN-DIANA'S ADMISSION TO THE UNION.

Gen. Lew Wallace's Tribute to the Great Hoosier State-An Unusually Successful Gathering.

The meeting of the Loyal Legion at the Denison last night was one of the most successful and enjoyable in the history of the Indiana Commandery. Responses to invitation to the meeting indicated that there would be about 125 companions and guests present, and arrangements were made to entertain that number, but when the dinner hour arrived the tables arranged in the ordinary were filled to overflowing and fully fifty had to be seated in the big dining room. Commander Lew Wallace presided at the dinner. One noteworthy feature of the meeting was the large number of companions and guests from other cities of the State. Over one hundred numbers of the order were there. and many of them brought with them invited guests. In all about 175 persons partook of the excellent dinner and afterward listened to the varied programme of speechmaking and music. An effort is being made by the present officers of the order to make the stated meetings, held four times each year, informal and sociable affairs. To this fact is perhaps due the large increase in attendance. Many companions from other cities who were present last night, expressed regret that they had not attended oftener, and declared that they would not only come again themselves, but

would urge others to follow their example

in this respect. The dinner in the dining room and ordinary followed a business meeting held at 5:30 o'clock in the rooms of the Century Club. The out-of-town guests and companions of the order who live in the city marched down the stairs from the Century Club room and gathered about the corridors of the hotel chatting for a half hour. word to march to the dining room. In the ordinary four long tables ran lengthwise of the room, ending at the far end at a had for its chief decoration a huge turkey, browned to a turn, and the glint of glass and silver gave a hint of the feast in store. After the guests were seated facing Commander Wailace, grace was said by Rev. M. L. Haines. chaplain of the order. For a couple of hours, the guests were engaged in supplying the wants of the inner man, stopping between times to tell stories and indulge in a season of merriment. Before the cigars and coffee. Commander Wallace arose and requested an adjournn big dining room, in order that have an opportunity to hear

gramme of toasts and music. GENERAL WALLACE'S REMARKS In opening the literary part of the enterainment General Wallace referred to the fact that the meeting was being held on the eightieth anniversary of the admission of the State into the Union. For that reason some of the topics assigned to the speakers had reference to Indiana. He spoke of the essence of statehood as being the "spirit" of the people, rather than environments, commercial prosperity and a great population. On the part of Indiana, he said she could enter into a comparison with every other State that could only redound to her own credit. He challenged comparison as to the patriotism and moral character of Indiana's people. He thought that in the past there had not been enough State pride, but believed that in the future the people would be aroused to enthusiasm

There was a novel departure in arranging the programme. Instead of having a stated list of topics to be discussed, names of the speakers were placed in the box and drawn out and announced one at a Between the speeches, lively vocal elections were rendered by the Indianapolis Light Artillery Quartet, composed Homer Van Wie, Robert Oliver, W. Hays and Russell Powell. The boys were received with much applause and were compelled to respond to several encores. Music was also furnished by the Bald-head Glee Club. N. Booth Tarkington, Commander Wallace's guest, made a hit with his descriptive war song, the "Hanging of Danny Deever," in dialect. There were loud iemands for a repetition of the song and Mr. Tarkington repeated the last two

The first card drawn contained the name of Rev. T. S. Guthrie, of this city, who spoke of the "Army Chaplain." peakers and topics were Charles J. Bockius, of Marion, "The Regimental Quartermaster;" Allan H. Dougall Fort Wayne, "Bentonville;" Dr. Daniel A. Thompson, of this city, "The National Guard of Indiana;" Elder Cooper, Evans-"The National "Clarke's Capture of Vincennes;" H. H. Miller, Indianapolis, "The Court-mar-Irvin Robbins, Indianapolis, diana's War Statistics:" Thomas L. Stitt. Wabash, "The Yarns of Our Dads." Other numbers on the programme were omitted

owing to the lateness of the hour.

Cumback, Harry Adams and Ben L. Smith, of Rushville, spoke briefly. At the business meeting the following new companions were elected: James Balsey, of Seymour; Capt. William Terre Haute: Major J. cie; Capt. William M. Henly, Wabash; Lieut. Col. J. W. Headington, Portland,

and John B. Cockrum, the last by inherit-The business meeting was well attended Among the officers of the order present Commander Lew Wallace. Vice Commander W. H. Armstrong: Junior Vice Commander T. J. Charlton, Recorder A. Smith, Treasurer McKay, Registrar Cleland, Chancelor Sanford Fortner and Chaplain M. L. Haines. Among the guests of the evening were Colonel Miller. of Lebanon; General Packard, of New Albany; Henry M. Caylor, of Noblesville, partment commander of the G. A. R.; Peddle, of Indianapolis; John L. Mc-Master, judge of the Superior Court; W. H. Berry, of Terre Haute; Dr. A. H. Good, elma; Dr. Hodges, of Indianapolis; W. Cochran, R. B. Oglesby, Justus C. Adams, of Indianapolis; J. W. Linck, of Madison; M. Gregory, of Zionsville; F. E. Floyd, W. Paver and Clarence Kenyon, of In-

Among the companions of the order who

were present last night were: Lieutenant Henry C. Adams, Bertrand B. Adams and Lieutenant Wm. H. Armstrong, Indianapolis; Captain D. E. Beem, Spencer; Major James B. Black, Indianapolis; R. Q. M. Charles J. Bockius, Marion; Captain James Bragg, Lebanon; Col. C. E. Briant, Hunt-Martin L. Bundy, New Castle: Col Greenwood: Lieutenant Henry Campbell, Crawfordsville; Lieutenant Jesse D. Carmody, Evansville: Captain James R. Carnahan, Indianapolis: Lieutenant Thomas J. Charlton, Plainfield: John G. Clark, Frankfort: Captain J. E. Cleland and John B. Cockrum, Indianapolis: Lieutenant Wm. M. Cockrum, Oakland City; S. M. Compton, Indianapolis; Captain lder Cooper, Evansville; Captain Junius E. Cravens, Indianapolis: Col. Will Cumk, Greensburg; Captain Byron Dawson, ndianapolis: Captain Allan H. Dougall, Fort Wayne: Surgeon Joseph Eastman, Indianapolis; Col. Isaac C. fordsville: Lieutenant Nicholas Ensley, Indianapolis: Lieutenant Samuel L. Ensmin ger, Crawfordsville; Captain A. C. Ford, Terre Haute: Major Sanford Fortner, Indianapolis: Captain David N. Foster, Fort Wayne: Captain Milton Garrigus, Kokomo Chaplain Thomas L. Guthrie, Indianapolis: Lieutenant J. V. Hadley, Danville; Rev. M. . Haines, Indianapolis; Captain R. Harrison, Lebanon: Lieutenant Benjamin F. Havens, Terre Haute; R. O. Hawkins and Lieutenant James R. Henry, apolis: Captain Wm. M. Henley. Wabash: Captain Alex. Hess and Major Wilbur F Hitt, Indianapolis; Captain James B. He man. Danville; Lieutenant Charles F. Kahlo. Indianapolis: Surgeon G. W. H. Kemper, Muncie: Lieutenant Louis Kern, dianapolis; Captain Alex. A. Knapp. City: Captain James C. Knox, Ladoga: Captain R. N. Lamb and Captain Edwin Lewis. Indianapolis: Lleutenant Thos. McCain, Crawfordsville; Captain Agron McFeeley, Rushville; Gen. George F McGinnis and Captain Horace McKay, Indianapolis: Captain A. O. Marsh, Winchester: Captain Thomas A. Martin, Lebanon; Captain James H. Mauzy. Rushville: Harold C. Megrew, Indianapolis; Captain John Megrew, Lafavette; Lieutenant G. V. Menzies, Mount Vernon; Lieutenant Wm. H. Miller and Captain Wm. R. Mvers, Indianapolis; Col. George W. Parker, Pendleton: Captain James D. Parvin, Evans-

Captain J. O. Pedigo, Lebanon: Col.

Oran Perry, Indianapolis; John B. Reeve

Rushville: Captain Welcome Rice and

Major Irvin Robbins, Indianapolis; Captain

R. S. Robertson, Fort Wayne; Col. James

Ross, Indianapolis: Lieutenant Isaac H. Royse, Terre Haute: Col. Nicholas Ruckle, Indianapolis; Captain William A. Sampson, Muncie; Samuel M. Sayler, Huntington; Lleutenant Alex. M. Scott, Ladoga; Captain Wm. F. Shelly, New Castle: Lieutenant George W. Sloan, Indianapolis; Captain Ben L. Smith, Rushville; Col. Z. A. Smith, Indianapolis; Major Wm. H. Snider, Logansport; Surgeon John H. Rushville; Lieutenant William S. Stitt and Thomas L. Stitt, Wabash; Captain John S. Tarkington, Surgeon James L. Thompson and Dan A. Thompson, Indianapolis; Col. G. Thompson, Lafayette; Major Almon Varney, Indianapolis; Gen. Lew Wailace, Crawfordsville; Adjutant J. N. Wallingford, Greensburg; Surgeon Jacob R, Weist and Harry Weist, Richmond; Captain James E. White, Indianapolis; Adjutant John I. White, Fort Wayne; Major John F. Wildman, Muncle; Charles A. Willard, Muncie; Surgeon Charles L, Wilson and Charles A. Wilson, Indianapolis, and Surgeon Stephen J. Young, Terre Haute.

HARRISON AND WALLACE.

An Admirer Who Would Like to See Either in the Senate.

Noblesville Ledger. Nothing gives character to a community or State like men of eminent ability and worth. Great intellectual lights shed their luster far and near and are known and read of all men. The State of Indiana is most fortunate at this time in the possession of two men of most conspicuous eminence in the persons of ex-President Harrison and General Lew Wallace. No State in the Union can match them in scholarship, statesmanship, patriotism and character. While not of the Hoosiers as well as true Americans. The people of the State are proud of them and always delight to honor them. While not of the self-seeking kind of politicians, yet they always respond to the call to duty either in war or peace, and always yield to the behest of their party and render it valiant service. When such men are elevated to positions of trust and responsibility the people honor themselves in such action. These men to-day are not candidates for any office, but no doubt would answer their country's call. With their deep, broad learning, their long experience in public affairs and with their knowledge of men and measures, they are specially fitted to render distinguished services to their country.

Either one of these gentlemen would be leader in the United States Senate, would give dignity and strength to the McKinley Cabinet in the portfolio of secretary of state, or would maintain the spirit of Americanism in the position of embassador to the court of St. James. The question presses itself home to the Republican party as to whether it desires or expects to call to places of trust and honor men who wil most signally reflect the intelligence and after which Commander Wallace gave the | progressive spirit of the American people Washington, although in love with the sponded to the call of his country. Lincoln and Grant no doubt would have preferred the quiet of private life, yet in time o their country's great need took upon themselves the burdens and cres of the Republic. And now, when questions of mighty import are requiring the attention of our lieve that Generals Harrison or Wallace would refuse to answer their country's

While they may be delighted and satisfied with their home life and their books and are wedded to the sweets of domestic felicity, yet they have a higher mission to perform in aiding to establish the principles of a nobler civilization upon more solid and enduring foundations. The fate of the Republic depends upon the care and intelligence with which its laws are enacted, sustained and executed. Experience and wisdom are requisite in the pubservice. With such men as Harrison Wallace high up in the counse the Nation a new inspiration given the cause of good, sound govern-Indiana has rendered conspic service to the country in the past and should not get out of the procession now. The car of progress is swiftly moving along and Indiana should be on the front platform.

Protecting Provisions.

New York Evening Post. New York legislation set the rest of the country an excellent example when passed the law prohibiting the exposure of meat before butchers' shops. The practice was never an attractive one to fastidious persons, and in the light of our better bacteriological knowledge we know now that it was unhygienic and dangerous. The next law should cover more ground and include fruit and vegetables. ticles, indeed, not always being cooked, like meat, before they are eaten, are the more likely to transmit disease germs. Not long ago the experiment was tried of washing in water which had first been sterilized a bunch of grapes, a pear, and an orange taken from an fruiterer's stand where they had been exposed for half a day in the usual fashion. The water was then anayzed, with startling results in the way of dangerous microbes. The open meat baskets of the butcher's delivery boy are another cause of offense quite as flagrant as the hanging of joints and carcasses at his door. At some high-class markets the joint or fowl when selected by the customer is wrapped in his presence in a large and enveloping sheet of fine white paper, the address is skewered in, and thus inclosed the purchase reaches the buyer's icebox. Such attractive tidiness is an excellent business investment aside from its good sanitary

The Greenback Controversy.

Gunson's Magazine. It is encouraging to note that the subject of currency reform is already beginning to occupy public attention. As must necessarily be the case in any adequate reform of our currency system, the question of retiring the greenbacks is the first point to be considered. It would be a misfortune to permit considerations of party politics to enter the discussion of a question so important to the welfare of the nation. If there is anything which should be above and beyond the limits of parties, it is surely the money question. Banking and curof the civilization of the country that noth-Ketcham, of Indianapolis; Capt. F. A. ing but the highest consideration of fiscal Ross, mayor of Terre Haute; Capt. W. A. science should be permitted to enter the by ap oor banking and currency system and none be injured by a good one, it would seem impossible to find a motive for promoting any but the test methods of banking and currency. Yet there is danger of a party spirit getting into the controversy and at no point is it so likely to show itself

Doubt of a Former Idol.

as in the discussion over the greenbacks.

Washington Post. Monstrous as the thought may seem, we often ask ourselves whether Mr. Bayard may not have lost, during his stay in England, some of that moral and intellectual equipolse with which, twelve or fifteen years ago, he was generally credited. There are moments when, recalling his various exhibitions of folly and infatuation before British audiences, it seems to us that no must have actually persuaded himself that the British people are vastly our superiors culture, grace and manliness, and reached a condition of mind in which he can see no impropriety in their rewarding him for the discovery. That he did not re-buke the London Telegraph promptly, but, on the contrary, waited several days before declining its proposition, strikes us as a fact of very painful significance indeed.

Where They Have It Old Fashioned. Philadelphia Telegraph.

Mr. Moody thinks the old-fashioned gos pel the best cure, and the only real one for sectionalism. A good suggestion, like all which come from the same clear-headed source. But the great evangelist ought to know that in no section of the country are the old truths still more firmly rooted than in the South, where new-fangled theological notions are not accepted and where the old-fashioned American Sunday is more generally respected than in more enlightened portions of the United States,

Morality of Cubans.

Out of a population which in 1885 consisted of 860,000 native and foreign whites and 460,000 colored there was only one convict for every 4,777 whites born in the country, 1.20 for every 1.000 negroes, 3.60 for every 1,000 Chinaman, 1.40 for every 1,000 foreigners and 4.32 for every 1,000 Spaniards or infmigrants from the Spanish peninsula These figures establish the moral superiority of the Cubans, both whites and blacks as compared with the Spaniards who rule

A Double Cause.

Gunton's Magazine. The truth is that both the greenbacks and the deficiency in revenues have been factors in producing our treasury disturbances, and no reform can be adequate which does not remove them both.

In Doubt.

over them.

Kansas City Journal. The press correspondents do not explain whether or not Mr. Reed is wearing a mustache now, and it is impossible to tell from an examination of his pictures.

For Congress to Do.

Kansas City Journal. About the only thing the the present Congress is that it avole blundering, pass the necessary appropria tions and retire gracefully.